AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Replace paragraph 0020 with the amended paragraph as follows:

[0020]   The end of the drill rod 10 for percussive drilling shown in Figs. 3A-3D is formed with a spigot or male portion 11 according to the present invention provided with a male thread or external thread 12. The drill rod further has a through-going flush channel 13, through which a flush medium, generally air or water, is led. The front end surface of the male portion 11 forms a ring-shaped abutment surface 14, which at connection to a drill bit is intended to abut against a corresponding annular abutment surface at a bottom of a central recess in the drill bit. Along a region of the full profile of the thread disposed adjacent to the front end of the thread, the male portion 11 has a smallest first cross-sectional area X, see the hatched area in Fig. 3B. The male portion 11 comprises a last thread turn 15 or a thread exit with an increased second cross-sectional area relative to the field of the full profile of the thread, see the hatched area Y in Fig. 3C. The smallest cross-sectional area X of the male portion is provided in the region where the thread has full profile, and the second (larger) cross-sectional area Y is measured within the interval of 1-5 mm from the end of the region having the first cross-sectional area. The full profile region extends all the way to the final turn 15 as shown in Fig. 3A. The thread 12 is provided at a first portion 16 at the end of the male portion. A length or distance L of the portion 16 is defined as a length which begins at a plane P of the impact surface 14 of an imaginary, coaxial straight circular cylinder C that touches the crest of the thread (which defines a major diameter Dy of the thread), see Fig. 3D. As the imaginary cylinder C progresses away from the abutment surface 14, it will eventually reach a point where it no longer touches the crest of the thread, as the

~~thread diameter begins to recede, i.e.,~~ cross-sectional area starts to increase, i.e., the thread is no longer at full profile. That point defines the other end of the length L. The diameter Dy (which corresponds to the diameter of the cylinder C) is preferably smaller than 37 mm. The plane P is perpendicular to the centerline CL. The quotient of the length L divided by the diameter Dy of the cylinder lies within the interval of 1-2. The interval is preferably 1.2-1.9 and most preferably 1.3-1.6. As an example, it can be mentioned that male portions with a length L=57 mm and cylinder diameter Dy=32.85 mm provide a ratio L/Dy of about 1.7 and male portions with L=44.3 mm and Dy=32.85 provide a ratio of about 1.3. The abutment surface 14 connects via a chamfer to a spigot 17 that is cylindrical or conical. The spigot 17 lacks thread and is in certain cases intended to steer on a recess in the drill bit when the connection has been mounted. The spigot 17 connects to the thread 12.

Replace paragraph 0022 with the amended paragraph as follows:

[0022]   The thread 24 comprises a thread clearance 28 of reduced cross-sectional area. The thread 24 is provided at a second portion 29 in the recess 23. The length or distance L' of the portion 29 is the length from a plane P' of the impact surface 30, that an imaginary, straight circular cylinder C' touches the crest of the thread. The diameter Di of the cylinder C', which corresponds to the minor diameter of the thread, is smaller than 37 mm, preferably less than 36 mm. The plane P' is perpendicular to the centerline CL. The quotient of the length L' divided by the diameter Di of the cylinder lies within the interval 1-2. The interval is preferably 1.2-1.9 and most preferably 1.3-1.6. The abutment surface 30 connects via a shoulder to the thread clearance 28. The thread clearance connects to the thread 24. As an example can

be mentioned that drill bits with the length L'=39.7 mm and Di=29.5 mm give the

approximate quota 1.4 and drill bits with the length L'=52.5 mm and Di=29.5 mm give

the approximate quota 1.8.